

A RECORD FROM THE KLAMATH MOUNTAINS FOR THE SIERRAN ENDEMIC, MONOTYPIC GENUS, *WHITNEYA* (COMPOSITAE).—*Whitneya dealbata* Gray is recorded in floras and recent papers concerning California botany as an uncommon upland endemic in the Sierra-Nevada, ranging from Shasta Co. to Fresno Co. Stebbins and Major (Ecol. Monogr. 35:1–35. 1965) consider it to be a relict species which occurs only in the Sierra and the Cascade—north Sierra subdivisions of the California floristic province (*ibid.*, fig. 1). It is at least of passing interest then that a population of *Whitneya* was recently discovered in the North Coast subdivision of the floristic province on the southern flank of the Klamath Mountains in Trinity Co., on Weaver Bally at 6970 feet elevation, 9 miles NW of Weaverville by road. The plants are the dominant herb on a ridge-top just east of the U. S. F. S. lookout, covering an opening among *Abies magnifica* A. Murr., and also growing under *Prunus emarginata* (Dougl.) Walp. and *Arctostaphylos patula* Greene. The population is about 75 m long and 20 m broad. Other species in the immediate area, in approximate order of decreasing commonness are: *Castanopsis sempervirens* (Kell.) Dudl., *Ceanothus velutinus* Dougl. ex Hook., *Happlopappus greenii* Gray, *Pinus lambertiana* Dougl., *P. ponderosa* Dougl. ex B. C. Lawson, *Penstemon anguineus* Eastw., and *Eriogonum umbellatum* Torr. Plants in the most exposed parts of the population were just beginning to flower on July 21, 1970 (*Spellenberg 2249*, NY) and only a few shaded plants were still flowering on the following August 24 (*Spellenberg 2510*, DS).—RICHARD SPELLENBERG, Department of Biology, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces 88001.

GERANIUM POTENTILLOIDES IN CALIFORNIA.—As indicated by Bergseng (Madroño 18:213, 1966), this taxon was first reported from Marin County as *G. sibiricum* L. by Eastwood (Erythraea 6:117. 1898). Howell (Marin Flora. p. 181. 1949) regarded the collections to represent a shade form of *G. pilosum* Forst. f. Bergseng (*loc. cit.*) applied the name *G. microphyllum* Hook. f. to these and more recent collections, Howell (Marin Flora, ed. 2. p. 345. 1970) indicated that the Hooker name was a synonym of "*G. potentilloides* L'Hér." The full citation for the Marin County plant is *Geranium potentilloides* L'Hér. ex DC., Prodr. 1:639. 1824. The plants appear to represent the typical variety. According to Carolin (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales 89:337–340. 1964), var. *potentilloides* is native to Australia (Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria), Tasmania, New Zealand, and New Guinea, where it is usually found in mesic forests or woodlands. This species is a member of section *Australiensia* Knuth, and appears to be most closely related to *G. magellanicum* Hook. f. of Chile and Argentina.

All of the California collections cited by the above authors appear to have been made in the same locality near Olema, now within the boundaries of Pt. Reyes National Seashore. Two further collections may be added to the list: *Porter 1573*, 8 Oct. 1967 (DS) and *Porter & Porter 1579*, 11 Nov. 1967 (CAS, MO). Both were made in a grassy picnic area near the Park Headquarters. Plants of *G. potentilloides* were common here in the trampled ground under large specimens of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* (Mirb.) Franco and *Quercus* sp. They were spreading horizontally and rooting at the nodes, and were rarely over three inches high. It is surprising that this species, so common in this spot, has not spread further in the over 70 years that it has been known from the State.—DUNCAN M. PORTER, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis 63110.